

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

VOL. XIII, NO. 325

SEPTEMBER 16, 1945

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In this issue

TIN IN THE FAR EAST

By John W. Barnet

PAPERS RELATING TO THE FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES, THE PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE, 1919, VOLUME XI

Reviewed by E. R. Perkins

ATTESTATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CHARACTER OF MATERIALS

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THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

BULLETIN

VOL. XIII • No. 325 •



PUBLICATION 2386

September 16, 1945

The Department of State BULLETIN, a weekly publication compiled and edited in the Division of Research and Publication, Office of Public Affairs, provides the public and interested agencies of the Government with information on developments in the field of foreign relations and on the work of the Department of State and the Foreign Service. The BULLETIN includes press releases on foreign policy issued by the White House and the Department, and statements and addresses made by the President and by the Secretary of State and other officers of the Department, as well as special articles on various phases of international affairs and the functions of the Department. Information concerning treaties and international agreements to which the United States is or may become a party and treaties of general international interest is included.

Publications of the Department, cumulative lists of which are published at the end of each quarter, as well as legislative material in the field of international relations, are listed currently.

The BULLETIN, published with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., to whom all purchase orders, with accompanying remittance, should be sent. The subscription price is \$3.50 a year; a single copy is 10 cents.

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Opportunity for Rebuilding a Democratic Italy

Message by ACTING SECRETARY ACHESON¹

[Released to the press September 15]

FELLOW AMERICANS, members and friends of the Mazzini Society: It is indeed an honor to greet you on this occasion of your national convention and a pleasure to recall that time when on June 2, 1942, you held a rally in Washington together with the Italian American Labor Council. The expectations which we then shared and expressed have largely been fulfilled. We looked forward then to the time when the Italian people would rid themselves of the tyranny of Mussolini and the Fascist regime, believing that the war initiated by Fascist Italy against the United States ran completely counter to the feelings and sympathies of the common man in Italy. Since that time the Fascist system has crumbled, Italy turned against the oppressor, and Italian troops have fought shoulder to shoulder with the Allies to drive the Nazis from Italian soil. At great risk and sacrifice the people and partisans of north Italy prepared the way for the collapse of Nazi power and the destruction of Mussolini's government. The faith of the American Government and people that Italy—rather than continue in the false path of the German alliance—would prefer to resume its historic friendship with America has been amply justified.

The faith which you of the Mazzini Society shared with the American Government during the dark period of 1942—that if given a chance the Italian people would repudiate Fascism and return to the democratic traditions of the *Risorgimento*—has also been largely justified. The Government of Italy is now composed of anti-Fascist leaders, leaders trained in the resistance movement, in the underground and in exile. They have made a clean break with the Fascist period and are preparing to conclude an enduring peace with the United Nations. These anti-Fascist leaders are also preparing to establish a permanent democratic governmental system in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the Italian people.

It is the policy of the American Government to welcome the efforts of Italy to wipe out the Fascist

past and to work for such conditions of peace as will enable Italy to reassume her rightful place in the comity of nations. Along with our chief Allies, we look forward to the time when Italy will be a member of the United Nations. It is the hope of the American Government that the negotiations now started in London will speedily prepare the way for Italy to regain her historic international ties and position.

The policy of the American Government is also directed to aid the economic and political rehabilitation of Italy. It is in our own interest to grant such aid. This cannot, however, be economic aid on the simple order of charity. It must be such as at a critical time will enable the Italian people to get back on their own feet; it must be essentially granting the opportunity for them to rebuild their devastated agriculture, industry, and commerce.

So too in the political reconstruction of Italy, our policy is the Italian people should have full opportunity to rebuild their own house. We have welcomed the declarations of the present Italian leaders of their intention to reconstruct the government on a democratic basis. But it is the Italian people and government who must perform this task if it is to be accomplished. By its very nature democracy cannot be imposed on a people from without. It cannot be imposed on a people or country by a central government operating from the top down—from the capital to the village. While the United States has aided in purging Italy of Fascist personnel and Fascist institutions, and given its support to the removal of restrictions on a free press, on free discussion, and on free association—these steps are merely preliminary. They furnish only the opportunity for rebuilding a democratic Italy. The structure must be built by the Italian people.

¹ Prepared for a meeting of the National Convention of the Mazzini Society in New York, N.Y., on Sept. 15, 1945. Because of the inability of the Acting Secretary to be present at the meeting, the message was delivered by a recording.

Democracy depends on respect for the worth of the individual; it depends on respect for differences and on recognition of the rights of political opponents. We Americans are a mixed people embracing strains from all the nations of Europe. We live in peace with each other, not through the domination of any one class, element, or group but through a tolerance of differences. Our democratic political system functions, and functions well, because all of us prefer peaceful solutions and compromises rather than a resort to force.

Our democracy is not the result of orders and decrees from Washington. It has its roots in the towns, counties, and cities where citizens manage their own affairs through their elected representatives. Through the States it extends to the Federal Government. Our habits of self-government begin in the local units. The American people

feel competent to direct and ultimately to control their Federal Government because of their constant practice in managing their own local affairs.

Now that the war in Europe is over, and the Italian people face the positive task of rebuilding a democratic system, we hope to see them begin at the grass roots with free and fair elections, and reestablish through elected mayors and councils the control over their immediate affairs.

To regain the democratic habits and ways of life, to maintain the spirit of tolerance essential for democracy, and to reintroduce elective officials in the units most directly affecting the average citizen—these are the immediate tasks of the Italian people. We in America cannot force these things upon them. We can and we do wish them well in their task.

The Council of Foreign Ministers

OPENING SESSION

[Communiqué released to the press by the Council of Foreign Ministers, London, September 11]

The Council of Foreign Ministers of Great Britain, the U.S.S.R., the United States, France, and China held its first meeting at Lancaster House, St. James', London, on Tuesday afternoon, September 11, 1945.

Mr. Ernest Bevin, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, was accompanied by his deputy, Sir R. I. Campbell, Sir A. Clark Kerr (British Ambassador in Moscow), and Mr. A. Duff Cooper (British Ambassador in Paris).

The U.S.S.R. was represented by Mr. V. M. Molotov, People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs, who was accompanied by his deputy, Mr. Gusev (Soviet Ambassador in London), Mr. Novikov, and Mr. Golunski.

Mr. James Byrnes, the Secretary of State, represented the United States and had with him his deputy, Mr. James C. Dunn (Assistant Secretary of State), Mr. Benjamin V. Cohen, and Mr. John Foster Dulles.

France was represented by M. Bidault, the Foreign Secretary, who was accompanied by his deputy, M. Couve de Murville, M. Massigli (French Ambassador in London), M. Alphand, and M. Fouques Duparc.

China was represented by Dr. Wang Shih Chih, the Foreign Minister, accompanied by his deputy Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo (Chinese Ambassador in London), Dr. Hollington K. Tong, Dr. Victor Hoo, and Mr. Y. C. Yang.

At this opening session the Council discussed and settled their procedure.

Mr. Bevin presided at today's meeting and it was agreed that at subsequent meetings each of the foreign secretaries would preside in turn, Mr. Molotov taking the chair at tomorrow's meeting. It was decided that the Foreign Ministers should meet in the afternoons and that their deputies should meet in the mornings to deal with such matters as are referred to them and prepare the agenda for the plenary meetings.

The proceedings of the Council are being conducted in English, Russian, and French and documents of major importance will be circulated in these languages and also in Chinese.

The terms of reference of the Council are "to continue the necessary preparatory work for the peace settlements and to consider any other matters which may from time to time be referred to it by agreement of the Governments who are members of the Council".

It was agreed to proceed first with discussion of the questions referred to the Council by the Berlin

conference. The agenda, however, was left open so that other items may be added if desired as the meetings of the Council proceed.

Further information concerning the progress of the Council's work will be issued from time to time.

Executive Order Relating to the United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands'

[Released to the press by the White House September 14]

WHEREAS it is necessary to provide in the Philippine Islands in the interim before independence the most efficient administration of United States civil authority and to provide for the coordination of the activities of departments and other agencies of the United States Government operating in the Philippine Islands; and

WHEREAS the heavy damages to property and life, the disruption of trade, commerce and finance, and the political and social difficulties which surround the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands as a result of the war are matters of deep concern which require the attention and assistance of the United States Government for the reestablishment of orderly civil government, and for the relief and rehabilitation of the people; and

WHEREAS section 7 (4) of the Philippine Independence Act of March 24, 1934 (48 Stat. 461) as amended, provides that the United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands "shall be the representative of the President of the United States in the Philippine Islands, and shall be recognized as such by the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands, by the commanding officer of the military forces of the United States, and by all civil officials of the United States in the Philippine Islands," and further, that, "He shall perform such additional duties and functions as may be delegated to him from time to time by the President under the provisions of this Act;"

NOW THEREFORE, by virtue of and pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes of the United States, and as President of the United States, it is ordered as follows:

1. Executive Order No. 9245 of September 16, 1942, is hereby repealed and the functions, powers, and duties of the United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands, together with the

The Senate confirmed on September 14, 1945 the nomination of Paul V. McNutt as United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands.

personnel, records, property, and funds of the office of the United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands are transferred from the Secretary of the Interior to the said United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands.

2. All powers and authority of the President in respect to the Philippine Islands and the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands, its branches, subdivisions, and instrumentalities which may be lawfully so delegated are hereby delegated to the United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands.

3. The United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands in the Philippine Islands and the Secretary of the Interior in the United States shall be responsible for the representation, administration and coordination of the authority and policies of the United States Government in respect to the Philippine Islands. They shall recommend to the President and to the chief officers of departments and agencies of the United States Government the procedures and policies which in their opinions may be desirable or necessary for the welfare of the people of the Philippine Islands, and for the protection and advancement of the national policies of the United States in the Philippine Islands.

4. The functions, powers and duties of the offices, missions and other agencies of civil departments and agencies of the United States Government represented or operating in the Philippine Islands shall be exercised under the supervision of the

¹ Ex. Or. 9616, 10 Federal Register 11837.

United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands and such offices, missions and other agencies shall be deemed to be attached to his office.

5. The chief officers of the United States Army and Navy in the Philippine Islands shall maintain close liaison with the United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands, make available to him such reports, records and information as he may require and afford him all possible aid and assistance.

6. Except as the Secretary of the Interior may otherwise approve, all representations to the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands from any department or agency of the United States Government originating in the United States shall be made by or through the Secretary of the Interior, or a member of his staff designated by him, and the United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands. Except as the United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands may approve, all such representations originating in the Philippine Islands shall be made through the United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands, or a member of his staff designated by him, and the Secretary of the Interior shall be promptly informed of representations so made.

7. Except as the Secretary of the Interior may otherwise approve, all representations to the United States Government from officers of the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands in the United States shall be made to the Secretary of the Interior, or a member of his staff designated by him:

Provided, however, That this provision shall not interfere with the right of the Philippine Resident Commissioner to the United States to serve as a delegate to the United States Congress.

8. There is specifically delegated to the United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands the authority to employ such staff and assistants as he may require, and, funds being provided therefor, fix their rates of compensation, which rates shall conform in general with the rates fixed in the Classification Act and the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 or like acts which may come into effect:

Provided, That any person who now occupies, or who may in the future occupy, one of the positions on the staff of the United States High Commis-

sioner to the Philippine Islands, upon nomination by the High Commissioner, may be transferred to a classified (competitive) civil service position in the Government of the United States.

9. The United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands and civilian employees of his office and staff serving in the Philippine Islands who are citizens of the United States shall be entitled to receive the maximum leave, salary differentials, and allowances authorized or permissible under the law for civilian employees of the United States Government serving outside the continental limits of the United States.

10. The United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands may, if in his judgment such action seems desirable, station employees of his office and staff in Washington, D. C., to assist him and the Secretary of the Interior in the performance of their duties in respect to the Philippine Islands.

11. An employee of the office or staff of the United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands having United States Civil Service status who is transferred from another agency of the United States Government to the office or staff of the United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands, and whose service is subsequently involuntarily terminated shall be entitled to return to his previous position or to one of equal seniority, status and pay: *Provided,* That he is still qualified to perform the duties of the position and he makes application for reinstatement within sixty days after termination of his service.

12. In respect to persons who have been or may become employees of the office or staff of the United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands the provision of section 5 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, which provides in addition to certain services of employees that may be credited for retirement benefits, "also periods of services performed overseas under authority of the United States" shall be interpreted to include all periods of service performed under the government of the Philippine Islands prior to the establishment of the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands on November 15, 1935.

13. The United States Army and Navy shall extend to the United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands, the employees of his office and staff and the employees of other depart-

ments and agencies of the United States Government stationed in the Philippine Islands and their families such commissary and post exchange privileges and recreational, medical, dental and hospital facilities as are extended to personnel of their services stationed in the Philippine Islands and their families.

14. Sections 4 and 6 of this order shall not be applicable to United States Judges, United States Attorneys, and United States Marshals.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

THE WHITE HOUSE

September 14, 1945

Financial and Trade Discussions

JOINT STATEMENT BY THE UNITED STATES AND THE UNITED KINGDOM

[Released to the press September 11]

Formal discussions of post-war financial and trade problems between representatives of the United States and the United Kingdom began today in the Department of State. These discussions will cover a broad range of topics of mutual concern to the two countries which have been the subject of preliminary and exploratory conversations between them over the past two years.

The agenda for the conversations will cover the following four main subjects:

1. Financial Problems
2. Lend-Lease Termination and Settlement
3. Commercial Policy
4. Surplus-Property Disposal Abroad

The conversations, which may continue for several weeks, will be organized in such a manner as to permit concurrent discussions of each of the four main topics of the agenda in separate committees. The recommendations of these committees will be presented to the top group composed of representatives of each country. When agreement has been reached at this top level its recommendations will be submitted to the two governments for action.

The Delegation of the United States will include:

The Honorable James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State, *Chairman*. During the absence of the Secretary of State in London, the Honorable William L. Clayton, Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, will act as *Chairman*.

The Honorable Fred M. Vinson, Secretary of the Treasury

The Honorable Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Commerce

The Honorable Leo T. Crowley, Administrator, Foreign Economic Administration

The Honorable Marriner S. Eccles, Chairman, Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System

The Honorable W. Stuart Symington, Chairman, Surplus Property Board

The Honorable Thomas B. McCabe, Army-Navy Liquidation Commissioner

The Delegation will be assisted by advisers from the Departments of State, Treasury, War, Navy, Agriculture, and Commerce, the Foreign Economic Administration, the Tariff Commission, the Surplus Property Board, and the Office of Army-Navy Liquidation Commission.

The United Kingdom Delegation will include:

The Right Honorable the Earl of Halifax, K.G., Ambassador to the United States, *Chairman*

Lord Keynes, Adviser to the Chancellor of the Exchequer

R. H. Brand, Chief British Treasury Representative in Washington

Sir Henry Self, Deputy Chairman, British Supply Council

E. L. Hall-Patch, Foreign Office

The Delegation will be assisted by advisers from the British Treasury, the Foreign Office, the Board of Trade, the Ministry of Production, and the Dominions Office.

Attestation of the International Educational Character of Materials¹

UNDER THE GENEVA CONVENTION for Facilitating the International Circulation of Films of an Educational Character (signed October 11, 1933) and the Buenos Aires convention of 1936 concerning Facilities for Educational and Publicity Films, motion pictures certified by responsible government agencies of the countries of their production receive preferential treatment by customs authorities of signatory nations. Since the United States Government was not a party to either of these conventions, American-made educational films seeking admission to countries which recognize the conventions were penalized to the amount of such preferential treatment.

Therefore, in accordance with the policy of the Department of State to encourage the production of American informative educational films and to assist in their distribution in every appropriate manner, the Department undertook in 1941 to attest the international educational character of those productions for which such certification was requested by the owner of the right to reproduce the picture concerned. To date 1,207 subjects have been attested. The Department has reason to believe that in certifying them it has materially assisted in the distribution abroad of that number of American films of international educational character.

The Department of State received an increasing number of requests that it similarly certify the international educational character of sound recordings, and on July 11, 1945 a Departmental order

¹ By Irene A. Wright, who is Special Assistant in the International Information Division, Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs, Department of State.

² BULLETIN of July 15, 1945, p. 100.

³ BULLETIN of Apr. 1, 1945, p. 543.

laid upon the International Information Division the responsibility of attesting sound recordings of international educational character for which certification is requested by the owner of the recording or broadcasting rights.²

In the determination of the international educational character of materials, the basis for favorable judgment is whether in the opinion of responsible officers the material is internationally applicable and whether its primary purpose or effect is to impart knowledge, to stimulate thought or broaden human relations. Any film, filmstrip, slide, or sound recording the primary purpose or effect of which is to inform concerning current events, influence opinion, conviction, or policy, or stimulate the use of a commercial process or product, or to amuse, is deemed not to possess international educational character.

When a favorable decision has been reached a certificate is issued to the applicant. The sole purpose of this certificate is to establish the international educational character of the material covered. In form this certificate is modeled upon those issued by the Rome Institute and the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation, which succeeded it in carrying out the Geneva convention of 1933.

The Department is aware that its certificates are recognized by the customs authorities of Canada and Australia. It is not informed concerning the reception extended to them elsewhere, or indeed, that they have been presented elsewhere.

UNRRA-San Marino Agreement

The American Ambassador at Rome transmitted to the Department, with a despatch dated July 17, 1945, the text of an agreement between the Republic of San Marino and the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration which was signed in Rome on July 14, 1945. The agreement, which was signed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of San Marino and by the Chief of the UNRRA Italian Mission, provides for the extension of relief by UNRRA to San Marino up to a cost of \$30,000 of foreign exchange. The general provisions are similar to those of the agreement between UNRRA and Italy which was signed March 8, 1945.³

Relaxation of Export Controls¹

[Released to the press by FEA September 10]

In accordance with previously announced policy relative to post-war controls over exports, the Foreign Economic Administration has now announced withdrawal of all controls over commercial shipment of most commodities to most countries throughout the world. For a limited group of critical commodities and commodities in continuing short supply which it now presents in a "positive list", controls are to be maintained until circumstances permit further relaxations. And for a very limited list of destinations, the agency will continue controls for all commodities.

No provisions have been set up to permit shipments to either Germany or Japan. All other destinations throughout the world have been regrouped into two lists. A new Group E includes Argentina, Spain, Italy (including the Aegean Islands, Elba, Sardinia, and Sicily), Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Rumania in Europe, and Korea and the Caroline, Marcus, Mariana, and Marshall Islands in the Pacific and Far East. All other destinations are joined in Group K.

In Current Export Bulletin no. 276, FEA lists the destinations in Groups K and E, giving a country number to each of the destinations newly added. In addition, for the commodities in the "positive list", set forth in the bulletin in complete detail, the GLV dollar value limits are given for both country groups. Export of the individual commodity is permitted under General License GLV when, in a single shipment, the total value of the commodity is no greater than the GLV value limit specified.

Shipments to Group E destinations will, for the most part, require individual licenses, whatever the commodities. The only exceptions to this rule are that shipments to these areas will be permitted under General License GLV where in a single shipment the net value of all items classified under any single Department of Commerce Schedule B number (1) does not exceed \$25 if the commodity is not included in the new "positive list" or (2) does not exceed the GLV value limit if the commodity is on the list.

In general, shipments of all commodities will be permitted to go under general license to all desti-

nations listed in Group K unless the commodities are on the "positive list", with individual licenses required if the commodities are so listed. There are three exceptions to this general rule, as follows:

(1) Certain of the commodities (as indicated) on the positive list may be shipped under general license in any value to all the other American republics except Argentina.

(2) Wheat and wheat flour (Schedule B nos. 107100-107400) require individual licenses for shipments to Middle East destinations but are otherwise exportable under general license to Group K destinations.

(3) FEA has provided for most of the commodities on the positive list GLV value limits so that small shipments even of these commodities may be exported under general license.

Certain provisions governing shipments to the Middle East and to European neutrals are continued. Thus, prior approval by Middle East Supply Center, Cairo, will still be required in the case of proposed exports of "positive list" commodities to Middle East destinations. And, in the case of shipments to the European neutrals other than Spain, the "blockade control permit" system (as set forth in FEA's *Comprehensive Export Schedule*) is to be continued for commodities on the "positive list". The blockade control permit system is continued for all shipments to Spain except those permitted under General License GLV. Exports to Turkey are facilitated by abolition of the British-American Coordinating Committee in Ankara and consequent elimination of the need for BACC approval for all proposed shipments to Turkey.

No change has been provided by FEA at this time with reference either to newsprint or technical data, although the bulletin indicates that revision of controls for the latter is to be issued shortly.

In the following abbreviated presentation of the "positive list", only Department of Commerce

¹ Summary of Current Export Bulletin 276 dated Sept. 10, 1945 released by FEA for the information of its representatives abroad.

Schedule B numbers are given when all the items of the specific classification are included. A hyphen (-) indicates inclusion of all intervening classifications listed in Schedule B. An asterisk (*) indicates that commodities in this classification may be exported under general license to all the American republics except Argentina, shipments to other destinations requiring an individual export license.

Animals, edible; 001000, 001200.

Meat products; 002000-004500.

Animal oils and fats, edible; 005000-005900.

Dairy products; 006100-006798, 006903, 006998.

Fish and fish products; 007800-008898.

Other edible animal products; 009200-009398, 009400*, 009900.

Hides and skins, raw, except furs; 020101-020704, 025010-025098.

Leather; 030000-035650, 035900 (only packing leather and other leather and tanned skins, n.e.s.).

Leather manufactures; 064510-065610, 068000, 068510.

Animal and fish oils and greases, inedible; 080300-085898.

Other inedible animals and products; 090000-090300*, 093500, 099905, 099998 (only blood meal, bone scrap, glue stock: hide, liver meals).

Grains and preparations; 101100*, 101300, 103100, 103200-103500*, 105500, 105700, 105800, 106100*, 107100-107400¹.

Fodders and feeds, n.e.s.; 111300-118000, 118500, 118710, 119000 (only cracked or crushed wheat for feed*), 119000 (other), 119900 (only corn grits and corn meal, cracked corn, hominy feed*), 119900 (only brewers' grain: dried, cull beans, gluten corn feed).

Vegetables and preparations, edible; 120110-120250, 124100-124990, 125100, 125295, 125300 (only cider vinegar), 125901, 125905, 125911.

Fruits and preparations; 131000-131200*, 132100-134700.

Nuts and preparations; 137400.

Vegetable oils and fats, edible; 142000-144998.

Table beverage materials; 150100-150300, 150500-151200*.

Spices; 154902, 154903, 154907, 154911, 154998

(only black pepper: ground, mace, nutmegs: ground, white pepper: ground).

Sugar and related products; 161950-163700, 164200-164700.

Beverages; 170100, 177200-177900.

Rubber (natural, allied gums, and synthetics) and manufactures; 200100, 200901-201200, 203100-203900, 206000-206998, 209510, 209520, 209800, 209990.

Naval stores, gums, and resins; 211000, 211100, 211610 (only dipentene), 212500, 218993-218998.

Drugs, herbs, leaves, and roots, crude; 220901, 220919, 220988 (only colchicum corm, cube, timbo, barbasco root, derris or tuba root, ipecac root, nux vomica).

Oilseeds; 221000-222098.

Vegetable oils and fats, inedible; 223000-226800, 226900*, 227100 (only lemon oil), 227100 (all except lemon oil*), 227903-227998*.

Vegetable dyeing and tanning extracts; 233100, 233905, 233998 (only divi divi, mimosa, myrobalan, wattle tanning extracts).

Seeds, except oilseeds; 240100-240400, 240700-241930, 241950 (some), 241990 (some).

Miscellaneous vegetable products, inedible; 281100, 281300, 295100, 299905, 299991, 299995 (only divi divi, mimosa, myrobalan fruit, wattle bark), 299998 (only cocoa expeller cake or press cake, hop lupulin or lupulin extract, inedible tapioca flour).

Cotton, unmanufactured; 300400, 300401.

Cotton semi-manufactures; 300600, 301030, 301060, 301110, 301120, 301200, 301310, 301320.

Cotton manufactures; 301700-309110, 309300-312900, 317100-318100, 318700-319151, 319900 (only (a) fish netting tarred or not tarred: not a finished product, or (b) coated cotton fabrics, except duck, and more than 12" wide).²

Vegetable fibers and manufactures; 320509, 320511, 320515, 320519, 322400-322905, 341100, 341400, 341909 (only sisal twine, cord and cordage), 349909 (only sisal yarn).

Wool manufactures (worsted only); 364200, 364201, 364900, 368005-368998.

Synthetic fibers and manufactures; 384013, 384925, 384926.

Miscellaneous textile products; 391100, 391300,³ 391410, 391420, 391500,³ 391700,³ 398000, 399900 (only coated cotton fabrics, except duck, and more than 12" wide).²

Wood, unmanufactured; 400100-403400.

¹ Requires individual license to Middle East destinations, otherwise exportable under general license.

² Only if as defined in WPB Order M-317-a, Supp. 1.

Sawmill products; 406000-413900, 415600, 415900.
 Wood manufactures; 421401-421409, 422200-422800, 423200-423900.
 Paper base stocks; 469805, 469809.
 Paper, related products, and manufactures; 471200, 473600, 473800.
 Coal and related fuels; 500100-500400.
 Petroleum and products; 501707, 501798, 503000, 503100, 503511, 503520, 504001, 504003, 504500, 504600, 505900 (only indralatum wax, plastic crude wax, substitute mineral waxes derived from petroleum bases, and all other slop waxes).
 Other nonmetallic minerals (precious included); 540910, 540998 (only corundum), 547201, 551000, 551300, 596025, 599005, 599098 (only diamonds—other than jewel bearings—include gem cut).
 Steel mill products; 600700, 603300, 603400, 604100, 604200, 604800, 606805, 608610, 612100 (only tin hollow-ware, except dairy-farm milk pails), 612200, 612400, 614900, 615515, 615605, 617891, 617900-618300, 618490, 618800.
 Brass and bronze manufactures (bronze only); 644000-644805, 647906, 647913, 647919.
 Lead and manufactures; 650700-651505.
 Tin and manufactures; 656502, 656507-656598.
 Other nonferrous ores, metals, and alloys, except precious; 664598 (only monazite sand and uranium ores and concentrates), 664901, 664950, 664998 (only uranium metal), 667000 (only uranium ores and concentrates), 692205, 692905, and silver in bars or ingots.
 Electrical machinery and apparatus; 700605-700800, 701300, 703200, 703500, 704500, 705700, 708300, 708700 (only hand generators and parts, magnetos and parts, ringers and parts, batteries and boxes, and telephone instrument parts), 709300 (only varnished cambric, electrical insulation, or rubber separators).²
 Engines, turbines, and parts, n.e.s.; 711300 (land use only), 713200 (not shipboard or locomotive), 713300 (not shipboard or locomotive), 716300, 719900.
 Construction and conveying machinery; 720500 (for mining), 724900 (underground mine belt conveyors), 729100 (chain and elevator conveyors, duckbills, shaker conveyors, trackloaders: for mining).
 Mining, well, and pumping machinery; 730500, 731000 (only electric underground mine drills), 733900 (only underground loaders, and diamond

drill bits, including diamond core drill bits), 745503, 748512.
 Other industrial machinery and equipment; 759300 (only milk shipping containers), 774100, 774200, 780200 (only milk shipping cans).
 Automobiles, parts, accessories, and service equipment; 790101-790103, 790201, 790202, 790301, 790431-790465, 790500-791100, 792830-793150, 793190.
 Other vehicles and parts; 796750 (only underground mine cars).
 Coal-tar products; 800500, 800600, 801100, 802098 (only tar acid oil), 802409, 802420, 802550, 802590, 802598 (only dimethyl phthalate and para-nitraniline), 805901, 805903, 805905, 805909 (except household dyes in small packages).
 Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations; 811100, 811905 (except cod-liver oil), 812300 (only insulin, liver extract in bulk, pancreatin, and suprarenal cortex), 812730, 812750, 813511, 813512, 813517, 813518, 813598 (only bismuth salts and compounds, cinchona salts, colchicine, emetine and emetine salts, penicillin and products, pharmaceutical dextrose and glucose including dextrosemonohydrate, and quinidine alkaloid), 815700 (only if containing quinine).
 Chemical specialties; 820000-820200, 820530, 820592, 820593, 820598 (only DDT), 820600 (only DDT), 823803 (only Nacconal NRSF, HG, NRG, or NR; Santomerse no. 1, 3, or 55; MP 189, 189 SX, or 646; Ultrawet A, 40 A, or 60 A; Igepon T or TD; Synthetic detergent 92; Neutronyx 3; Arctic Syntex M; or Vel), 823901, 825100, 829200 (only tanners' fat liquor), 829600, 829970 (only desoxycorticosterone), 829990 (only rosin size).
 Industrial chemicals; 830200, 830307, 830910, 831000-831300, 831598 (only ethyl and lauryl alcohols, glycol and mixed glycols), 831600, 831700, 832200, 832998 (only lead acetate and uranium acetate), 835700, 835998 (only superphosphate), 836800, 837700 (only sodium pyrophosphate or triphosphate), 837909, 837998 (only sodium nitrate, peroxide, or plumbite), 838100, 838505, 838517, 838598 (only ammonium sulfate), 839000, 839603, 839631 (only bismuth subnitrate or subsalicylate), 839638, 839670, 839760, 839830, 839898 (only hydrogen peroxide except in small packages, or lead antimonate, arsenite, chloride, dioxide, nitrate, or mono- or di-silicate).

Pigments, paints, and varnishes; 841100, 841400, 842300-842905, 842913, 842919, 842998 (only cadmium lithopone), 843103.

Fertilizers and fertilizer materials; 850500-851000, 851510-851580*, 851901-854000, 855100 (only plant foods*), 855100 (other).

Soap and toilet preparations; 871000-872900.

Photographic and projection goods; 911710, 911720.

Scientific and professional instruments, apparatus, and supplies; 915590 (only dental burrs).

Firearms, ammunition, and pyrotechnics; 947004, 947221, 947300, 948101, 948103, 948162, 948163, 948701-948704.

Jewelry and other personal articles; 962000, 962100-962600 (only if containing diamonds or other precious stones, or palladium), 963500 (only if containing precious stones, gold, platinum or palladium).

Miscellaneous commodities; 968000, 984100, 999810, 999820, 999830.

Amendment to Executive Order on Inter-American Coffee Agreement¹

[Released to the press by the White House September 12]

By virtue of the authority vested in me by section 2 of the joint resolution of Congress approved April 11, 1941, 55 Stat. 133, it is ordered that Executive Order 8902 of September 17, 1941 be, and it is hereby, amended by adding thereto the following paragraphs:

"3. The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this order shall be suspended during any period in which Article VI of the Inter-American Coffee Agreement is inoperative.

"4. The Secretary of State shall notify the Secretary of the Treasury whenever Article VI of the Inter-American Coffee Agreement becomes inoperative by reason of action of the Inter-American Coffee Board or by expiration of the existing Inter-American Coffee Agreement."

HARRY S. TRUMAN

THE WHITE HOUSE,
September 12, 1945.

Convention Relating to Norwegian Claim

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT TO THE SENATE

[Released to the press by the White House September 5]

To the Senate of the United States:

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I transmit herewith the convention between the United States of America and Norway, signed at Washington on March 28, 1940, providing for the disposition of a claim of the Government of Norway against the Government of the United States on behalf of Christopher Hannevig, a Norwegian subject, and a claim of the Government of the United States against the Government of Norway on behalf of the late George R. Jones, an American citizen.¹ This is the same convention which was transmitted to the Senate with the message of the President of April 15, 1940 and returned by the Senate in September 1940 in view of the political changes effected through military operations in Europe subsequent to the signing of the convention.

I transmit also for the information of the Senate the report by the Acting Secretary of State regarding the convention.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

THE WHITE HOUSE,
September 5, 1945

Appointment of Polish Chargé d'Affaires ad Interim

[Released to the press September 11]

The Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs has appointed Mr. Janusz Zoltowski as Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of Poland in the United States to act in such capacity until an Ambassador is appointed and received.

The Acting Secretary of State received and had a friendly conversation with Mr. Zoltowski on September 11.

With the arrival of the Chargé d'Affaires, official business relations have been established in Washington with the Polish Provisional Government of National Unity.

¹ BULLETIN of Mar. 30, 1940, p. 350.

² Ex. Or. 9612, 10 *Federal Register* 11695.

Tin in the Far East

BY JOHN W. BARNET¹

TIN HAS BEEN for many years an important commodity in the trade of the Far East. Before World War II, this region supplied the major part of the tin used by the world's consuming nations. The United States, for example, obtained about 90 percent of its peacetime tin requirements from Far Eastern sources.

The great bulk of Far Eastern tin is centered in southeast Asia, although some ore is found in Japan and other areas. The principal southeast Asian deposits occur in a fairly continuous belt extending from islands of the Netherlands East Indies through Malaya, Burma, Siam, Indochina, and China. This zone is marked by the presence of granite rock, often in conjunction with limestone. While some large lode deposits are known, the tin ore occurs mainly as alluvial and eluvial matter. This stanniferous material is rather easily concentrated to a high grade of cassiterite (tin dioxide or tinstone), as will be discussed in more detail below.

Netherlands East Indies

The islands of Bangka, Billiton, and Singkep are the main sources of tin ore in the Netherlands East Indies. Exports in 1940 were approximately as follows (in long tons of contained tin):

Bangka	23,800
Billiton	18,240
Singkep	2,460
Total	44,500

This represented about 19 percent of world output.

Tin recovery on these islands has been mostly a dredging process, although a substantial amount of gravel-pumping and other non-dredging methods were also employed, including underground mining. Some of the dredges operated at the waterfront, where tin-bearing areas reach out into

the sea. The bucket dredges were equipped with washing devices for treating the tin-containing material, and the sand or other waste was dumped behind the dredge.

The mining of tin on the island of Bangka was conducted as a Netherlands East Indies Government enterprise. The Government also owned five eighths of the joint organization (GMB) operating the mines on Billiton and Singkep Islands, the remaining control being held by the Billiton Company, a private group. The Government has participated in the International Tin Control Scheme from the beginning, regulating Netherlands East Indies production in close conformity with the changing tonnages assigned under the Scheme. No difficulty was encountered in attaining the record 130-percent quota established for the year 1941, indicating that the tin reserves in the Netherlands East Indies are probably such as to allow continued future expansion of production.

Before the war, the Government operated a smelter on Bangka, which handled most of the tin concentrates produced on that island. The remainder of the Bangka output, together with the production of Singkep and Billiton Islands, was shipped to the smelter at Arnhem, Netherlands, owned by the Billiton Company. In 1941-1942 about 14,000 tons of Netherlands East Indies tin in concentrates was exported to the United States Government smelter at Texas City, which is operated by a Billiton Company subsidiary; further shipments planned were prevented by the Japanese invasion early in 1942.

Malaya

Malayan tin ore has come mainly from the Federated States (Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan,

¹ Mr. Barnet is Minerals Specialist in the Commodities Division, Office of International Trade Policy, Department of State.

and Pahang), with relatively small quantities being produced in the Unfederated Malay States and Straits Settlements. Total Malayan tin-ore output in 1940 was equivalent to 85,380 long tons of contained tin, which represented over 35 percent of world production. Approximately the same production level was maintained in 1941.

About one half of the Malayan tin ore was mined by dredging, while gravel-pumping accounted for an additional one third. The remaining production was accomplished by open-cast mining, hydraulicking, Dulang-washing or panning, and underground operation (as on the east coast of Pahang).

There were 105 tin-mining dredges operating in Malaya before the Japanese invasion, the dredges in many cases having been constructed and installed on a custom basis at the particular mine being worked. Depending upon the size and bucket capacity, each dredge cost from a half million to a million dollars, the operation involving in addition the use of electric power plants and other special auxiliary equipment.

The gravel-pumping process, on the other hand, did not require as elaborate machinery, since it consisted mainly in elevating a mixture of stanniferous material and water to a proper height in order to permit a subsequent sluicing operation in which the cassiterite would be selectively concentrated by gravity action.

The remaining minor methods of tin production, such as hydraulicking and Dulang-washing, required relatively little specialized or complex equipment.

Before the war about 70 percent of Malayan tin was produced with the aid of British-controlled capital; Chinese owners were responsible for nearly all the remainder, with American interests accounting for a few percent of the total. A very large proportion of the labor force was Chinese.

One British financial group which controlled numerous Malayan mines also owned the Eastern Smelting Company, Ltd., with a smelter on Penang Island having about 70,000 tons annual capacity in finished tin. Other smelters at Penang and Singapore, with slightly greater total capacity, were run by the Straits Trading Company, Ltd. The smelters at Penang and Singapore handled the entire Malayan production of tin concentrates, except for a small quantity smelted locally by the Chinese and two or three thousand tons

shipped annually to England. If any tin ore were exported from the Federated Malay States to smelters other than in the Straits Settlements, the United Kingdom, or Australia, an additional duty of 30 dollars a picul would be charged; depending upon the price of tin, this export duty might be equivalent to an ad-valorem tax of 35 or 40 percent.

Siam

Practically the whole production of tin ore in Siam has come from the western side of that part of the country which lies between lower Burma and the Malay States, forming part of the Malay Peninsula. Production in Siam has steadily increased in pre-war years, reaching nearly 17,500 long tons of contained tin in 1940, and the tonnage assigned by the International Tin Committee had been correspondingly raised. Tin ore was second only to rice as an export item in the economy of Siam before the Japanese conquest.

The major part of Siam's tin ore has been produced by dredging, the first bucket dredge ever used for tin mining having been erected in Tongkah Harbor. British interests are predominant in the various tin-mining companies which operated in Siam. Nearly all the ore was shipped to Penang, Straits Settlements, for smelting.

Burma

Tin ore occurs at a number of locations in Burma, the principal occurrences being in the Bawlake State of Karenni, and in the Tavoy, Mergui, Thaton, Amherst, and Yamethin districts. Over a period of years production has steadily increased, reaching about 4,000 long tons of contained tin annually.

At some of the larger producing centers such as Mawchi in Karenni, the cassiterite occurs associated with wolframite in granite rock. The two minerals can be separated magnetically after the ore has been milled and treated for removal of impurities. The alluvial deposits, on the other hand, are practically free from wolfram and have been worked by dredging and other methods.

Some of the same British interests active in Malaya also played an important role in the development of Burmese tin-mining. The tin concentrates produced were shipped mainly to the Straits Settlements for smelting, although in the past a small amount of metallic tin had been made in Burma itself.

Indochina

Cassiterite occurs principally in the provinces of Tonkin and Laos, usually in association with wolframite. Production had gradually increased to a level of about 2,000 long tons of tin in 1940.

The mixed ore obtained by lode-mining is crushed and concentrated, the tinstone and wolfram being separated electromagnetically preparatory to smelting. Until 1931 some tinstone concentrates free from wolframite were smelted at Haiphong, but since that year all the concentrates have been shipped to Singapore except for small quantities sent to France. However, since 1933 a substantial quantity of Yunnan tin from China has been refined in the Haiphong smelter.

The exploitation of tin ore and wolframite in Indochina has been carried on under the control of a few French companies. The Government of Indochina became a signatory to the International Tin Control Scheme in 1934.

China

The principal sources of Chinese tin are the provinces of Yunnan, Kwangsi, Kwangtung, Kiangsi, and Hunan, and the island of Hainan, all in southern China. Under normal conditions, Yunnan produces over 80 percent of the total Chinese output, which in 1940 was estimated at 13,000 tons.

The ore is mainly alluvial and is mined and concentrated by very simple methods involving little or no machinery. The mines are controlled by Chinese owners. Nearly all the ore is smelted locally, as at Kochiu in Yunnan, but the smelted product requires further purification and before the war was shipped to Hongkong or Haiphong for this purpose. Some of the Chinese tin refined at Hongkong was reexported to China, and a few thousand tons were imported annually by the United States.

Japan

Tin ore occurs in Japan in the Tajima and Mino Provinces on Honshu, and in the Bungo Province on Kyushu. Production in Japan had been at an annual level of over 2,000 tons of contained tin since 1935. At important mines such as Akenobe, operated by the Mitsubishi Company, the tinstone is found in lodes associated with wolframite and other minerals. Small alluvial deposits have also been worked.

Over 70 percent of the ore was smelted in Japan

before the war, the balance going to the Straits Settlements. Japan has had to supplement its own production of tin with imports, chiefly from Malaya; these imports rose sharply after 1933, from a level of less than 4,000 tons annually to about 10,000 tons at the time of the attack on Pearl Harbor.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Although in the past there have been no records of significant production in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, tin-bearing districts occur in the Verkhoyansk mountain range, and prospective sources of tin ore are reported at Yakutsk and in the Maritime Province. The latter areas require further exploration and development in order to evaluate their importance as future sources of tin ore.

Tin in the War Period

After the Japanese conquests early in 1942, Far Eastern tin became generally unavailable to the United Nations, except for a quantity obtainable from China. Because of transportation and supply difficulties, combined with inflation and labor problems, Chinese production fell from approximately 13,000 tons in 1940 to roughly 7,000 tons in 1941. A gain of about 1,000 tons was registered in 1942, but nearly a 50-percent decrease occurred in 1943, and the situation deteriorated further with the loss of Hunan and Kwangsi Provinces, total Chinese output in 1944 being only 2,160 long tons.

A scorched-earth policy was adopted by tin-mining companies at the time of the Japanese invasion. Many dredges and other pieces of equipment were destroyed or wrecked, although it was difficult to carry out this policy completely owing to the rapid advance of the Japanese forces along the Malay Peninsula. Subsequent reports indicate that the Japanese have engaged in tin-mining and smelting to a limited extent during their period of occupation in southeast Asia, and have made shipments of tin destined for other Axis countries.

The Post-War Situation

With the surrender of Japan, Far Eastern ore will gradually become available again as a source of tin supply for the world as a whole. At the beginning, however, it will be necessary to depend primarily upon any stocks of tin accumulated in the occupied countries, and subsequently upon

whatever tin ore can be produced by non-dredging methods requiring relatively little complex equipment. Dredges ordinarily require about two years for manufacture and installation, although at present plans are under way to standardize and coordinate dredge construction as a means of accelerating the large-scale resumption of tin-mining in the Far East. It is possible that less delay will be encountered in the case of tin mines at the waterfront, such as occur particularly in the Netherlands East Indies, since dredges could be towed to these locations and placed in direct operation.

Despite increases in production registered by other areas during the war, it is probable that the Far East will eventually resume its previous position as the major source of the world's tin supply. Malaya is estimated to have sufficient reserves for 20 or 30 years of production at pre-war levels, while other areas such as the Netherlands East Indies have given evidence of potential production considerably higher than the output of former years.

The future level of Far Eastern production will, of course, bear a relation to tin consumption. During the wartime shortage of tin, a number of substitution and conservation measures have been adopted, some of which may continue even after the emergency period has finally passed, depending upon cost and metallurgical performance. Prominent examples are the use of lighter tin coatings on tin-plate for cans, lower-tin solders, and silver-containing bearing alloys. On the other hand, considerable research has been done on the commercial development of new uses for tin, such as in speculum plating and malleable bronze. A major factor influencing tin usage, and therefore indirectly affecting Far Eastern production and trade, will be the future level of industrial activity and consumption in various countries such as the United States.

¹ BULLETIN of Sept. 2, 1945, p. 323. The following are members of the Interim Commission:

Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippine Commonwealth, Poland, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, the Danish Minister.

Arrangements for First Conference of FAO

[Released to the press by the United Nations Interim Commission on Food and Agriculture September 11]

Arrangements have been made for holding the first conference of FAO—the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations—in Quebec City, Canada, on October 16. Pending final determination of the place it had been announced previously that the conference would be held in eastern Canada on that date. Headquarters of the conference will be in the Chateau Frontenac.

Notifications to this effect have now been sent to the 44 governments that are members of the United Nations Interim Commission on Food and Agriculture, which drafted the FAO constitution and has charge of preparations for the conference.¹

Entry of American Correspondents into Rumania

[Released to the press September 12]

Information has been received by the Department of State from representatives of the United States Government in Bucharest that clearance has been granted by the appropriate authorities for the immediate entry into Rumania of a number of American news correspondents.

Clearance was granted for representatives of the following newspapers and press associations which filed application through the Department of State for permission to enter Rumania: New York Times, Chicago Tribune, United Press, International News Service, Associated Press, Christian Science Monitor, PM—The Nation.

Application for the entry of American news correspondents into Rumania may be made to the Department of State, which in turn will request clearance from the appropriate authorities in Bucharest.

International Military Tribunal

APPOINTMENT OF FRANCIS BIDDLE AS AMERICAN MEMBER

President Truman announced at his press conference on September 12 the appointment of Francis Biddle as the American member of the International Military Tribunal to try Axis war criminals and the appointment of John J. Parker as Mr. Biddle's alternate.

Papers Relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States, The Paris Peace Conference, 1919, vol. XI (publication 2337). Washington, Government Printing Office, 1945, xxix, 736 pp. \$2.

The American Commission To Negotiate Peace at Paris, 1919

Reviewed by E. R. PERKINS¹

HOW WAS THE AMERICAN DELEGATION at the Paris Peace Conference of 1919 organized and how did it function? Answers to these questions will be found in *Papers Relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States, The Paris Peace Conference, 1919*, volume XI, released by the Department of State on September 16. The volume also throws additional light on the attitude of members of the American Commission with respect to economic, political, and territorial problems before the Conference.

Minutes of meetings of the American commissioners plenipotentiary and of the commissioners and technical advisers of the American Delegation comprise the first 449 pages of this volume. The meetings here recorded begin with that of January 31, 1919 and end with that of October 9. The commissioners plenipotentiary usually in attendance were Lansing, White, and Bliss. President Wilson did not attend except for a meeting with the commissioners and technical advisers on June 3, and Colonel House was present only occasionally. Lansing left the Conference on July 12 and was replaced by Polk, who met with the commissioners for the first time on August 2. It will be seen from the minutes that in practice the commissioners served as an executive board for the American Delegation, handling administrative details and making recommendations to the President on many policy matters. This arrangement presumably left Wilson and House free to operate on a higher level. Questions coming before the meetings varied in importance from German reparations to the payment for visiting cards and gratuities to barbers; the assignment and compensation of personnel were types of questions frequently considered. The minutes of discussions have been printed substantially in full, but memoranda by which subjects were proposed for consideration

at the meetings have not been printed, and it has not been deemed necessary to explain fully in footnotes matters referred to in the discussions.

The two sections of this volume following the minutes explained above contain 27 pages of minutes of the Steering Committee which met from July 1 to September 4 and 219 pages relating to the composition, organization, and activities of the American Delegation. A chart shows in detail the organization of the American Delegation as it existed on April 1 (p. 550), and memoranda show the composition of the Delegation in March, May, and August (pp. 537, 552, 557, and 626).

The miscellaneous documents, as well as the minutes of the meetings of the commissioners, reveal that within the Delegation freedom of criticism both as to functioning and policy was not lacking.

The danger of overexpansion and inefficiency in war-emergency organizations is evident, and the American Delegation at the Paris Peace Conference was evidently no exception. Dr. Isaiah Bowman felt that "The work of some divisions of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace is so inefficient that there should be complete reorganization and rigid economy", and that "the conviction is growing that if we had fewer officers about we would be able to do more work" (p. 501). He proposed to reduce the personnel of the Commission from about 1,300 to about 650.

A committee had been appointed in January to scrutinize requests for new positions and to eliminate personnel not needed. At a meeting of the commissioners on February 1 in which Secretary Lansing stated he was "appalled by the

¹ Dr. Perkins is editor of the *Foreign Relations* volumes, Research Section, Division of Research and Publication, Office of Public Affairs, Department of State.

number of persons attached" and feared a Congressional investigation, a new committee was appointed to make eliminations wherever possible. A reduction in personnel resulted (pp. 8, 9, 483, 559). General Bliss believed that too many assignments to the Commission had been made through personal friends (p. 4), and on February 13 the commissioners expressed the opinion that recommendations for positions should be studied on merit and not from the point of view of friendship or association with a member of the Commission (p. 36). With so many problems of world interest facing the Conference, one is surprised that the American Delegation should have been so organized that Lansing, Bliss, and White were called upon to spend considerable time on minor administrative problems which might have been entrusted to an executive officer.

An order stating that enlisted men of the Army and Navy should use the entrance through the baggage room and only the stairway or freight elevator for going to the upper floors was rescinded after a sharp protest from Admiral Benson (pp. 483, 485, 488). A report in May stated that the enlisted personnel of the headquarters detachment for the first two months had lived under deplorable conditions that impaired health and made them "unhappy and forlorn, and incapable of their best work". Much improvement in these conditions, however, was noticed (p. 560).

An explanation of the deficiencies of the Conference organization is given in the statement that it "was formed over night, to meet an urgent need, and in a foreign country where there were not available many things to facilitate operations which would have been at hand in any American city" (p. 558). Colonel House observed that the greatest need concerning personnel existed for trained civilians, particularly for high responsible positions, but he pointed out that our situation was better than that of any other nation, especially with respect to our financial experts. He said our technical experts had repeatedly been able to rectify statements made by those of the other delegations (p. 72).

In perusing these pages one is reminded of certain differences and likenesses between the situation in 1919 and the present period of post-war adjustment. In 1919 there was no "unconditional surrender" and over the discussions hung the cloud of a possible rejection of the terms of peace by

Germany and of even a renewal of hostilities. In a meeting of February 15 General Bliss observed that if we pressed Germany too hard there would be a grave danger of having hostilities renewed, in which case the entire burden would fall upon us, since the American Army was the only one in a condition to fight (p. 38). Secretary Lansing believed that many tangles were due to failure in the armistice terms to secure absolute demobilization of Germany, which the United States had urged (p. 95). On March 22 Bliss agreed with Lansing that the time was past when Germany would sign any treaty without discussion (p. 131). When the treaty was ready for presentation to the Germans, President Wilson found his Allied associates in a "funk" for fear the Germans would not sign. Such an attitude made Wilson "very sick" (p. 222).

Problems threatening the establishment of peace and still engaging the attention of statesmen appear in this volume. Secretary Lansing found the attitude of the Japanese toward China "extremely disquieting" and even felt that "this was the time for us to have it out once and for all with Japan" (pp. 19, 21). It will be recalled that the retention by Japan of rights in Shantung caused the Chinese to refuse to sign the treaty and played a large part in the refusal of the American Senate to advise ratification. Negotiations at Washington in 1922, however, adjusted that particular issue (*Foreign Relations*, 1922, vol. I, pp. 934 ff.). General Bliss emphatically opposed any use of American troops to maintain the designated neutral zone between Hungary and Rumania and the commissioners agreed that "whereas we had once been fooled into agreeing to a rotten decision, we should no longer have the injustice of backing it up by force of arms" (p. 135). The dispute between Italy and Yugoslavia was much discussed in the American Delegation. Colonel House suggested a compromise, but after Lansing, Bliss, and White categorically affirmed their belief that Fiume should go to Yugoslavia, he said he was of the same opinion (pp. 156-157). A memorandum from Colonel House to President Wilson stated that certain Polish frontiers were highly contentious, notably those with Lithuania, with Russia, in the Lemberg region of Galicia, and in Teschen, the possibility of reaching satisfactory settlements then or in the near future being very problematical (p. 577).

It is interesting to note that within the American Delegation at Paris there was a strong feeling that the settlement would prove to be neither a just nor a lasting peace. But the basis of criticism which led several of the younger experts to write their resignations was that the terms were too harsh toward Germany, not that insufficient safeguards were provided against a renewal of German aggression (pp. 569 ff.). Any peace settlement is bound to be imperfect and an enduring

peace is not something which can be obtained once and for all by the act of a conference. Lansing's warning is as true now as when he uttered it on July 12, 1919:

"World statesmanship will be sorely tried in the next few years. Two things are essential, first an alert, intelligent, interested public opinion, and second cooperation of the nations" (p. 614).

And as President Wilson said: "Well, the Lord be with us" (p. 222).

Proposed Educational and Cultural Organization

*Interview With GRAYSON N. KEFAUVER*¹

[Released to the press September 11]

LEITCH:² Dr. Kefauver, tell us something about the work you have been doing in London.

KEFAUVER: Mr. Leitch, first let me say that the aim of the United Nations is to promote peace, understanding, and cooperation among the peoples of the world. This is the aim of the Organization that was set up at San Francisco last spring. In furtherance of this objective a number of organizations associated with the United Nations are being set up and others are being planned. Among these is the proposed Educational and Cultural Organization to be affiliated with the United Nations through the Economic and Social Council, which deals primarily with developing the social and economic foundation of peace. It would be a responsibility of the proposed Educational and Cultural Organization to help supply the educational and cultural foundation for the effective operation of the United Nations' programs.

LEITCH: And now your London assignment, Dr. Kefauver.

KEFAUVER: First, if you don't mind, as a little more background I might say that the first important step by this Government in connection with the proposed educational and cultural program was taken in April of 1944 when the Department of State sent a delegation to London to confer with the Conference of Allied Ministers of Education to discuss the many educational problems of the immediate post-war period. It was my privilege to serve as a member of the Delegation in London and to remain there as continuing U.S. Delegate. The published draft constitution for the United Nations Educational and Cultural Organization which was issued in London and Washington is an outgrowth of these discussions.

This work was being carried on at the same time the United Nations were meeting in San Francisco. This draft constitution is now being studied by all the United Nations and will serve as the working document at the London meeting much as the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals served as the basis for the United Nations Charter which was evolved at San Francisco. The London meeting convenes on November 1.

LEITCH: Dr. Kefauver, what are some of the main features of this draft constitution?

KEFAUVER: In the main the draft constitution provides the machinery for laying the foundations of agreement in men's minds and for using the world's wealth of knowledge for lasting peace, greater cooperation, and higher living standards among the peoples of the world. To that end it is intended to be an international clearing-house for the exchange of ideas and information not merely between governments but especially between peoples everywhere. All channels of communication and contact known to modern man would be used in letting people of all groups and all occupations of one nation know about the technical skills, ways of doing things, creative achievements, thoughts, ideas, beliefs, likes, and character of people in other lands. There is a tremendous body of knowledge in the world; the war has added considerably to it. The search for new knowledge continues. The proposal now is to set up the machinery for making that knowledge

¹ Broadcast over the network of the American Broadcasting Company on Sept. 11, 1945. Dr. Kefauver is Consultant with the Department of State and U.S. Delegate to the Conference of Allied Ministers of Education in London.

² Announcer.

available to the peoples of the world so that they can use it to their mutual benefit in promoting prosperity, good-will, and peace. It is significant to note, Mr. Leitch, that politics, business, finance, and labor have developed agencies for international cooperation. But heretofore there has been no really adequate international means for working on effective ways for the mutual exchange of ideas, for identifying and working on the solution of common educational and cultural problems on an international scale.

LEITCH: Dr. Kefauver, what evidence is there of interest in this proposed Organization?

KEFAUVER: A great deal. Evidence of this was shown both in the discussions at San Francisco and in the Charter itself. Further interest was shown in resolutions passed by the United States Senate and House of Representatives indicating a favorable reaction to the general idea of an international educational and cultural organization. It is shown, too, by the wide-spread activities of educational and cultural groups.

LEITCH: What does this increasing interest in international education indicate to you?

KEFAUVER: Recognition of the importance of educational and cultural programs in the maintenance of peace and security by political leaders and the public, as well as by educators and cultural leaders, is one of the encouraging signs of these times. As an educator, I am prepared to say that education can be a powerful force for peace. Public understanding is essential if the people are to give sustained and wise support to govern-

mental participation in programs of international cooperation. This would include understanding of the interdependent world in which we are living, understanding of the problems that might be dealt with effectively by joint international action, understanding of the life and culture of peoples of other lands, and understanding of the programs of the various international organizations. The development of international organizations is an essential part, but not the whole job, of securing effective international cooperation. In addition, the people must have the understanding and skill and the will required to make effective use of this machinery.

LEITCH: You've told us, Dr. Kefauver, something of how this proposed organization will work and what it proposes to do, and about the forthcoming London meeting to consider the draft constitution. Now will you tell us how the American people figure in this program?

KEFAUVER: That's a very important question, Mr. Leitch, and I'm glad you brought it up. The American people have an opportunity to consider this draft constitution and to indicate their views on the various topics it considers. A delegation to be named by the President will represent this country—that means the people and their Government—at the London meeting. And finally, congressional approval of the final constitution is necessary for the United States to become a member of the proposed Educational and Cultural Organization.

LEITCH: Thank you, Dr. Grayson Kefauver.

Publication of "Papers Relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States, the Paris Peace Conference, 1919", Volume XI

[Released to the press September 16]

On September 16 the Department released *Papers Relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States, The Paris Peace Conference, 1919*, volume XI, compiled under the direction of Dr. E. Wilder Spaulding, Chief of the Division of Research and Publication, and Dr. E. R. Perkins, Editor of the *Foreign Relations* volumes.

The material in volume XI is arranged in three parts:

"Minutes of Meetings of the American Commissioners Plenipotentiary and of the Commissioners and Technical Advisers of the American Delegation" (449 pages);

"Minutes of Meetings of the Steering Committee of the American Delegation" (27 pages);

"Other Papers Relating to the Composition, Organization and Activities of the American Delegation" (219 pages).

Twelve volumes of documents have been compiled for publication in the *Foreign Relations* series on the Paris Peace Conference. Of these the first four were released in 1942 and 1943. Publication of the other volumes has been delayed by war conditions.

Copies of Volume XI (xxix, 736 pages) may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents for \$2 each.

Good-Nighborliness Through Technical Agricultural Collaboration

By ROSS E. MOORE¹

THE UNITED STATES is cooperating with other countries in a long-term agricultural program of science and research.

The Department of Agriculture has played a significant role in this program. Under Public Law 63 (76th Cong., approved May 3, 1939), technicians of the Department have been lent on a short-time reimbursable basis to many of the South and Central American countries. Under Public Law 355 (76th Cong., approved August 9, 1939), cooperative tropical experiment stations have been established in five of these countries for the development of crops complementary to United States production.² Approximately 75 agricultural scientists and officials from the other American republics have spent time in numerous branches of the Department during the past three years, pursuing planned courses of study, through training and observation in their chosen technical fields.

Visiting scientists have by no means been limited to those from the other American republics. Many have come from other parts of the world—India, China, the Middle East, and Europe.

¹ Dr. Moore represents the Department of Agriculture on the Interdepartmental Committee on Cultural and Scientific Cooperation in the Department of State. The program described here is one of a number developed by various departments and agencies of the United States Government through the Committee. Dr. Moore is Chief of the Technical Collaboration Branch, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, Department of Agriculture.

² Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Peru.

The Interdepartmental Committee on Cultural and Scientific Cooperation was created, at the suggestion of the President, early in 1938 as an instrument of the United States Government to undertake a permanent, cooperative program for the development of economic, cultural, and scientific relations and to coordinate the activities of departments and agencies of the Government, under the leadership of the Department of State, in undertaking cooperative projects in these fields in the Western Hemisphere. Until December 20, 1944, the Committee was known as the Interdepartmental Committee on Cooperation With the American Republics. Under the Chairmanship of the Assistant Secretary of State for public and cultural relations, William Benton, the Committee is coordinated by an Executive Director, Raymond L. Zwemer. The Executive Director and the Secretariat are officers of the Department of State in the Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs.

Although the Department of Agriculture has cooperated fully with these foreign visitors, its major effort has been concentrated on (1) the cooperative establishment and operation of agricultural experiment stations in the other American republics and (2) the training of a limited number of foreign technicians to operate these stations eventually and,

also, of a few additional key representatives of other countries, who have returned or will return home to initiate and manage government agricultural functions relating to the compilation of statistics on crops and livestock, and the formulation and execution of programs relating to extension soil conservation, rural electrification, storage, irrigation and drainage, and other fields of agricultural activity.

Experiment-Station Program

I. Origin and Background

The contribution of the Department of Agriculture to these stations is administered by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, chiefly through its Technical Collaboration Branch, with funds regularly allotted to it by the Interdepartmental Committee on Cultural and Scientific Cooperation. The budget for this work is included as a separate request in the Department of State's appropriation for cooperation with the American republics and is closely coordinated through the Committee with projects operated abroad by other Government agencies.

These stations and the underlying agreements between the governments concerned are the result of resolutions adopted at Rio de Janeiro in January 1942 at the Third Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, at the Eighth International Conference of American States at Lima in 1938, and at related conferences. They constitute tangible evidence of the desire and need to develop as cultivated crops in the American tropics many additional plant materials for which the environment of those areas is suited.¹

The economy of all the countries in which the cooperative experiment-station program operates is keyed primarily to agriculture; consequently, an increase in the commercial production of the complementary tropical agricultural products should give these countries greater purchasing power, should help raise their levels of production and consumption, and should aid them in developing a more stable and diversified economy.

Prior to the signing of a formal memorandum of understanding between governments for the establishment of a cooperative station, a United States agricultural mission is usually sent to the country concerned to determine how, where, and on what products and problems technical collaboration may be expected to give the most effective results. Upon a favorable report by the mission, a long-term memorandum of understanding is then negotiated, with the approval of the United States Department of State, the Secretary of Agriculture, and appropriate officials of the other cooperating country.

The memorandum usually provides that the country in which the cooperative station is to be located shall furnish land, buildings, associate technicians, laborers, mechanics and related service personnel, clerical assistants, equipment and supplies available within the country, and funds for operating expenses; and it also provides that the United States shall furnish personnel for technical direction and assistance, scientific and technical equipment not available in the cooperating country, and various technical publications from the United States.

Memoranda of Understanding have been made between the United States and the appropriate officials of the governments concerned for the establishment of experiment stations located in Peru

on April 21, 1942; Nicaragua, July 15, 1942; Ecuador, August 12, 1942; El Salvador, October 21, 1942; Bolivia, April 6, 1943; and Guatemala, July 15, 1944. The terms of the Guatemalan Memorandum of Understanding were broadened on March 10, 1945, to include all complementary crops and not merely for research on cinchona (quinine). Agreements for collaborative projects, for example, were made with Brazil on January 28, 1942, and with Cuba on June 23, 1943. A preliminary agreement leading to a Memorandum of Understanding to establish a station in Colombia was signed between the two governments on December 18, 1942.

II. Functions and Management of the Stations

The functions of the stations include technical agricultural research centering around the development, propagation, and distribution of superior planting materials of complementary tropical crops; extension work to interest the farmers in growing these crops, once the feasibility of their production has been established, and to improve living and farming standards; and cooperation with other agricultural, public health, and colonization agencies.

Each station is governed by a supervisory commission on which both countries are represented. The stations and the various research and extension projects are under the guidance of United States technicians, who, in addition to their agricultural duties, regularly assist local technicians in gaining increased technical knowledge and experience. As the local technicians acquire greater competence in the application of scientific methods, their technical responsibility for the work of the station increases. In addition, the United States technicians help many local non-technical employees gain new experience in the application of new agricultural techniques, thus adding to the supply of skilled local agricultural workers. The number and type of United States personnel assigned to a station varies according to the number, variety, and importance of the problems and crops under investigation, the terms of the memoranda of understanding, and the facilities and personnel provided by the cooperating government.

III. Programs and Problems

The research program of the stations is operated through the establishment of basic research projects. Approximately ninety research proj-

¹ For an article on the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences see BULLETIN of Oct. 8, 1944, p. 386.

ects were in operation at the various stations as of June 1, 1945 and new ones are being established as personnel becomes available and as new problems arise. These projects include research relating to insecticidal plants, including pyrethrum, derris, and lonchocarpus; medicinals, principally cinchona (quinine); tropical food crops, including cacao and edible oils; livestock, including pastures and forage crops for local subsistence purposes; tropical vegetable fibers; rubber; and broad problems in land utilization, plant pathology, and insect pests. Some of these projects require only a few years to accomplish definite, practical results; others, because of the nature of the problem investigated, require many years.

Tropical agricultural research presents many problems which cannot be developed and measured by temperate zone experience but which will require much original research of a high caliber. Work on the nature, classification, and use of tropical soils, for instance, is still in its infancy. Much research also is needed regarding special agricultural machinery and tools and on the proper use of this equipment to meet the special needs of tropical soils and conditions. Still other problems that need to be worked on center around the sparsity of population and the unfavorable climate and health conditions that exist in many areas. If some areas are to be available for increased population to grow needed complementary tropical crops on a commercial basis, a greater variety and abundance of subsistence crops also must be developed locally.

A few details of the technical problems confronting the staffs of the experiment stations and the progress made thus far toward the solution of some of these problems further illustrate the scope of technical agricultural collaboration. In some instances the research results obtained are facilitating solution of related research problems in the United States.

The prevalence of the South American leaf-blight disease has been one of the chief problems connected with the production of cultivated rubber in the American tropics. This problem is beginning to be overcome by introduction of high-yielding and blight-resistant plant material directly into the producing areas. This particular work is directed by the Department of Agriculture's Division of Rubber Plant Investigations with the cooperation of the stations in collabora-

tive projects. Plant material with a high rubber yield is budded at the stations on rubber seedlings; when the new bud has attained sufficient growth, it is topped and a second bud of blight-resistant plant material engrafted to provide a blight-resistant top for the rubber tree. These small trees are distributed to growers who are instructed in the techniques of planting and budding and of maintaining their own nurseries, planting, and cover crops.

Another technical problem confronting the stations involves the general determination of areas most suitable for the cultivated production of various tropical crops through pioneer soil-reconnaissance studies in various countries. These data will be available for general land-use classification in the various areas, for use in connection with soil-conservation measures and the solution of related land-use and soil problems. With these broad studies as a base, more detailed local studies are conducted by local technicians.

Other problems concern the development, acquisition, multiplication, and distribution of superior strains of plants and seeds. In 1943 a superior strain of seed of the important insecticidal plant, pyrethrum, was multiplied in nurseries of the cooperative station in Ecuador, and plants were distributed to both large and small farmers. On such occasions the farmers are instructed in the planting and care of this crop, and follow-up service is maintained to assist with subsequent problems. By May 1945, 1,132,880 plants had been distributed to growers. This represented an increase in area planted from one-half acre in November 1943 to 60 acres in May 1945. By November 1946 the increased production of pyrethrum in Ecuador should convert the country from a deficit to a surplus exporter of this important insecticidal ingredient.

Problems involving the production and processing of the fiber kenaf (used in making bags, rope, carpet bases, and similar articles) have been studied by agronomic and engineering technicians working in collaboration with the Cuban Minister of Agriculture. After two and a half years of work, the time and method of planting and handling the crop are now definitely known, and discoveries have been made leading to the complete mechanization of production. Decortication of the fiber has also been mechanized with existing machinery, but further work is being done to de-

velop more efficient equipment to meet this fiber's particular characteristic. Active assistance and the loan of equipment by United States machinery manufacturers have been exceedingly helpful in the various field trials. Such activities, moreover, have served as a practical demonstration of how modern United States machinery can be applied to the solution of tropical agricultural problems. In the near future studies will begin on the mechanical drying of kenaf and related fibers.

The best evidence that the experiment station program is endorsed and supported is the fact that cooperating countries have spent over four dollars for every dollar expended in the program by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations during the fiscal year 1945. During the year OFAR program expenditures aggregated \$502,000 and cooperating countries expenditures, \$2,181,000.

Training Foreign Agricultural Technicians

The training of foreign technical personnel for the stations is divided into two parts: that which must be given in agricultural institutions in the United States and that which is given in the other cooperating countries. Emphasis has been placed initially upon the first part in order to provide a nucleus of trained persons who may return to their countries equipped to teach and carry on advanced research. Emphasis on the second part will increase as trained personnel and plant facilities become available in the other countries.

The program to help train South and Central American professionals has been going forward in the Department of Agriculture for some time. Of these trainees 178 had received training by the end of the last fiscal year. The first arrived in the United States in 1942. Heretofore, the training program was financed through funds appropriated by Congress and advanced to the Office of Inter-American Affairs. During the past year appropriations for 34 trainees to study in three different bureaus of the Department of Agriculture were made to the Interdepartmental Committee on Cultural and Scientific Cooperation. In addition to these trainees, whose travel and living expenses were paid in large part through appropriations to the State Department, the Office of Inter-American Affairs, through the cooperation and facilities of the Federal Extension Service, used some of its appropriated funds to finance the training of approximately 70 others. Of the 178 who have received training in the Department of

Agriculture, 81 were assigned to the Federal Extension Service, 37 to the Soil Conservation Service, 31 to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, 26 to the Rural Electrification Administration, and 3 to the Agricultural Research Administration.

For the current year (fiscal year 1946) funds have been made available by the Department of State for 32 trainees in the Department of Agriculture. The hope is that this number will be matched with an equal number financed by funds from other participating countries.

Programs of study vary with the bureau or agency offering the training. Under the program of the Federal Extension Service the trainee, after a brief period of orientation in Washington, is assigned to a State Extension office where he spends approximately two months learning the organization and work of the Extension Service at the State level. He is then assigned to the office of a county Extension agent where he may spend as much as six months as an assistant to the county agent, then returning to Washington where he is given systematic instruction in the objectives and techniques of extension work.

Training in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics varies according to the interest and background of the trainee. Those interested in crop and livestock statistics spend most of their time in Washington, where they study the Bureau's methods of gathering statistics. Once this technique has been mastered, the trainee spends several months in the State office of the Bureau where active gathering of the statistics is done. Other training is divided between the Bureau's office in Washington and its regional field offices.

Training in the Soil Conservation Service and the Rural Electrification Administration emphasizes field work. After a brief period of orientation in Washington the trainees are assigned directly to specific projects in the field. There they learn techniques as applied to conditions in different sectors of the country. At the end of the training period each trainee is asked to develop plans for a project to be carried on in his own country under the Bureau's supervision.

Training in the Agricultural Research Administration also varies according to the interest and training of the individual. Those interested in plant or animal research are placed in State Experiment Stations; those interested in processing

or industrialization of agricultural products usually are assigned to one of the main laboratories of the Department.

The success of international technical collaboration in agriculture thus far can be considered but a forerunner of possible future accomplishment.

In the years that lie ahead the collaborative procedure can promote stability by broadening national economic bases, raise living standards, and promote international trade and good-will by contributing in many related ways to world-wide peacetime prosperity.

Creation of an Inter-Agency Policy Committee on Rubber

[Released by the White House September 8]

John W. Snyder, Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion, announced on September 8 the creation of an Inter-Agency Policy Committee on Rubber, and appointed William L. Batt to represent him on the Committee as Chairman.

The War Production Board will work in close cooperation with the Committee, as will other Government agencies whose experience will contribute to the solution of the problems involved.

Copies of Mr. Snyder's letter appointing Mr. Batt, the letter sent to the heads of agencies which will be represented on the Committee,¹ and the Order setting up the Committee are printed below.

SEPTEMBER 7, 1945

DEAR MR. BATT:

I hereby appoint you representative of this office on the Inter Agency Policy Committee on Rubber which I have set up today.

As designee of this office, you will also act as Chairman of the Committee.

I am enclosing herein a copy of the order setting up the committee as well as my letter to the agencies represented on the committee, which are self-explanatory.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN W. SNYDER
Director

SEPTEMBER 7, 1945

The war in the Pacific, with the consequent cutting off of access to ninety percent of the world's natural rubber producing areas, made abundantly clear the vulnerability of a country which is dependent upon a strategic material from distant sources. We were fortunate in that we were able quickly to create a synthetic rubber industry adequate to meet the requirements of a two-front war.

Now that hostilities have ceased, the normal sources of natural rubber will soon again be accessible and it appears that after a few years there may be a serious surplus of rubber.

The national defense needs of the United States and the maintenance of stabilized economies here and in producing areas abroad require the adoption of a coordinated United States policy with regard to rubber. It is essential that such a policy provide for an adequate supply of rubber—both natural and synthetic—to satisfy the strategic requirements of the United States; that it provide, with a minimum of interference to international trade, for expanding supplies of natural and synthetic rubber at reasonable and stable prices; and that it encourage research and development with respect to synthetic rubber.

Since these problems cut across the lines of jurisdiction of existing government agencies, I am directing that there be established immediately an Inter-agency Policy Committee on Rubber, composed of representatives of those agencies which are charged with making policy determinations with regard to national defense, reconversion and our economic relations with foreign countries.

I am enclosing herewith a copy of the Order establishing this Inter-Agency Policy Committee on Rubber.

I have designated Mr. William L. Batt as Chairman of the Committee. Will you please advise him of the name of your representative on the Committee. Correspondence for Mr. Batt may be sent to this Office.

Yours sincerely,

JOHN W. SNYDER
Director

¹ Department of State, Department of Justice, Surplus Property Board, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, War Department, Navy Department, and Foreign Economic Administration.

INTER-AGENCY POLICY COMMITTEE ON RUBBER

1. Creation of Committee

(a) There is hereby established an inter-agency policy committee to survey the programs, plans, and problems of Federal agencies concerned with natural, synthetic, and reclaimed rubber, to assemble requisite statistical, technical, and economic information, and to make appropriate recommendations to the Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion.

(b) The Committee shall be composed of one representative designated by each of the following agencies: Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, Department of State, Department of Justice, Surplus Property Board, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, War Department, Navy Department, and Foreign Economic Administration. The designee of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion shall act as Chairman of the Committee.

(c) If, in the judgment of the Chairman, any agencies other than those named can be of assistance to the Committee, the Chairman may invite those agencies to participate in the work of the Committee by designating a representative or otherwise.

(d) The ultimate objective underlying the creation of the Committee is the establishment of a coordinated national policy on rubber.

2. Functions

(a) The Committee shall obtain and assemble pertinent statistical, technical, and economic information on short and long-term rubber requirements and supply, on production costs of natural and synthetic rubber, and related subjects, and shall make such information available to the members of the Committee.

(b) The Committee shall survey plans and programs of the agencies for

I. The maintenance of a synthetic rubber industry

II. The maintenance of stand-by rubber plants

III. The disposal of surplus rubber plants

IV. The encouragement of rubber research and development

V. The establishment of a strategic stockpile of rubber

VI. The development of wild and cultivated natural rubber in South America

VII. The establishment and maintenance of a mutually advantageous program for importing natural rubber from the Far East.

(c) The Committee shall report to the Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion on the nature of the plans and programs of the various agencies and shall advise the Director of the adequacy and consistency of proposed plans and programs.

(d) The Committee shall submit recommendations to the Director on matters requiring action by him or by the President or by the Congress.

3. Records of Meetings

The Chairman of the Committee shall designate a secretary to maintain the record of its proceedings.

Resignation of Edward Warner From Civil Aeronautics Board

[Released to the press by the White House September 14]

The President has sent the following letter to Edward Warner, accepting his resignation as a member of the Civil Aeronautics Board:

SEPTEMBER 13, 1945.

DEAR MR. WARNER:

The reasons set forth in your letter of August seventeenth compel me to acquiesce in your wish. I therefore accept, effective at the close of business on September twentieth, your resignation as a member of the Civil Aeronautics Board.

It has been your privilege to work as a member of the Civil Aeronautics Board and its forerunner, the Civil Aeronautics Authority, during an important transitional period in aeronautical history. Indeed in the light of developments which have taken place in the six years of your service you might well consider it a pioneering period. Your own contributions to the solution of the problems which the war raised have been invaluable and I desire to assure you of my appreciation of all that you have done.

I appreciate also your consideration in staying your departure until you could give the Board the benefit of your help in solving certain technical problems under consideration.

I feel that a rich opportunity for further constructive service is yours as you take up your new

duties. I trust that you will find happiness and continued success in your work.

Very sincerely yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN

Following is the text of Mr. Warner's letter of resignation:

AUGUST 17, 1945

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT:

Having today been elected President of the Interim Council of the Provisional International Civil Aviation Organization, I have to resign my position as a member of the Civil Aeronautics Board. Although I feel it to be impossible for me to reject the opportunity which is now offered to me, it is with the most profound personal regret that I submit this resignation.

During the period of little more than six years of which I have been a member of the Civil Aeronautics Board, and of its predecessor the Civil Aeronautics Authority, I have worked in the pleasantest surroundings and associations that anyone could possibly have. I have worked with colleagues in whose services I believe that the people of the United States are fortunate indeed, and it is with real distress that I terminate that association.

I have been most grateful also for your consideration on the occasion of our most recent meeting, when I called upon you with other members of the Board at your invitation, and for the conviction that I have always felt of your personal interest in the Board's work and in the great field of commerce and technology to which it relates.

Although my resignation is of course submitted to take effect at your convenience, my personal part in preparation for some of the matters of regulation of a technical nature which are approaching final action before the Civil Aeronautics Board has been such that I believe it might be helpful to my colleagues if I were to continue my association with those matters through their next phase. If it meets your convenience, therefore, I would suggest that my resignation might take effect on September 20, 1945; and I shall not formally enter the service of the Provisional International Civil Aviation Organization until that date. If you prefer an earlier date, however, I shall be glad to receive your direction.

Very respectfully yours,

EDWARD WARNER

Inquiries Concerning Travel Abroad

[Released to the press September 13]

Effective September 15, 1945 the State Department and the War Shipping Administration will discontinue the certification and issuance of priority for steamship travel from the United States to all foreign ports. This action is being taken in as much as more shipping facilities are being turned back to private companies. Persons desiring to obtain transportation to travel abroad should get in touch with either the shipping lines or the War Shipping Administration in cases where the individual does not know the names of the carriers operating in various areas. The War Shipping Administration will either supply the traveler with information as to what lines he should contact or will refer the application to the proper shipping lines.

The public should bear in mind that there are still limitations concerning travel to many areas and that it is necessary to complete all passport requirements before departure from the United States.

In as much as the repatriation of American nationals abroad and the return of members of the armed forces still utilizes the majority of space incoming to the United States, there is no guaranty as to availability of return passage for a considerable period of time. Persons desiring to travel, therefore, should seriously consider the fact that although transportation facilities may be available for passage from the United States, there may be considerable delay in securing return bookings.

Visit of Rector of Bolivian University

[Released to the press September 12]

Aniceto Solares, rector of the University of San Francisco Xavier at Sucre, Bolivia, and eminent ophthalmologist, is visiting scientific centers and educational institutions in this country as guest of the Department of State. Dr. Solares, who is a corresponding member of the New York Academy of Medicine, will confer with colleagues at the Presbyterian Hospital in New York and the Johns

Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore on a tour that includes the universities of the national capital, Columbia, Harvard, and the University of Pennsylvania. Another purpose of his visit to the United States is to purchase microscopes and other scientific instruments for the college of medicine of his University.

Dr. Solares, who received much of his specialized training in Europe, has contributed to scientific journals in several countries, including France, Argentina, and the United States.

The University of San Francisco Xavier, founded in 1624, is one of the oldest of the continent and has colleges of medicine, law, and social science, schools of commerce, finance, and political

economy, an institute of Bolivian sociology, and an institute of language. It also carries on extension courses for workers. One of the University's most interesting departments is the archeological section with a museum containing invaluable collections of pre-Inca ceramics. The University publishes a medical journal, a law journal, a sociological review, and a literary journal. It is coeducational, and among its 350 students some 65 women are taking courses in law, medicine, pharmacy, and commerce. The first woman was graduated from the University some 25 years ago with a degree in medicine. The Amelia Chopitea Clinic for Children, established in 1944, is a memorial to her work.

Termination of the War Refugee Board

[Released to the press by the White House September 14]

President Truman signed on September 14 an Executive order providing for the dissolution of the War Refugee Board. This Board was established on January 22, 1944, to rescue and bring relief to the persecuted minorities of Europe in imminent danger of death at the hands of the Nazis because of race, religion, or political belief. The members of the Board were the Secretaries of State, Treasury, and War, and the Executive Director was William O'Dwyer. The defeat of Germany and the liberation of Europe by the Allied armies terminated the specific task assigned to the Board.

The President stated that the War Refugee Board, through representatives in various parts of the world and a small staff in Washington, had succeeded in saving the lives of hundreds of thousands of innocent victims of Nazi oppression. He stressed the important part played by private American relief agencies in financing and executing many of the projects of the unique and difficult life-saving mission undertaken by this Government, through the Board, as a part of the total war against Nazi principles. He pointed out, however, that the tremendous effort which went into the saving of these lives will have been in vain unless steps are taken for the immediate rehabilitation of these survivors of Nazi savagery, as well as for

a humane, international solution of the problem of their ultimate resettlement.

EXECUTIVE ORDER 9614¹

Termination of the War Refugee Board

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the statutes of the United States it is hereby ordered as follows:

The War Refugee Board, established in the Executive Office of the President by Executive Order No. 9417 of January 22, 1944, is hereby terminated.

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed (1) to liquidate all of the activities and obligations, and wind up all of the affairs, of the Board as rapidly as practicable, and not later than June 30, 1946; (2) to utilize therefor such of the personnel, property, records, and unexpended appropriations of the Board as may be necessary; and (3), consonant with applicable law and regulations and at such times as may be appropriate, to separate the personnel from the service of the Board and to dispose of its property and records.

This order shall become effective at the close of business September 15, 1945.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

THE WHITE HOUSE,
September 14, 1945.

¹ 10 Federal Register 11789.

Preparatory Commission of the United Nations

FACILITIES FOR THE PRESS

[Released to the press by the Preparatory Commission of the United Nations August 22]

The Executive Committee of the Preparatory Commission of the United Nations has decided that, whenever possible, its meetings shall be open to representatives of the press. When "open" meetings are to be held the press will generally be so informed 24 hours in advance. All meetings of subcommittees and drafting committees will necessarily be held in private.

In general it is the desire of the Committee to take the press into its confidence to the greatest extent compatible with the efficient discharge of its functions.

A press officer will be appointed whose duty it will be to keep the press informed of all major developments. The chairman and the executive secretary will also see members of the press whenever the provision of further "background" seems desirable.

Confirmation of State Department Officials

The Senate confirmed on September 14, 1945 the nominations of Donald S. Russell and William Benton as Assistant Secretaries of State, and the nomination of Benjamin V. Cohen as Counselor of the Department of State.

The Proclaimed List

[Released to the press September 16]

The Acting Secretary of State, acting in conjunction with the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, the Acting Secretary of Commerce, the Administrator of the Foreign Economic Administration, and the Acting Director of the Office of Inter-American Affairs, on September 14 issued Supplement 6 to Revision IX of the Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals.

The present series of supplements is ordinarily cumulative, and each succeeding supplement supersedes all previous supplements to the list. However, the present supplement is non-cumulative, and accordingly the current supplement and

Supplement 5, together with Revision IX, constitute the effective list.

Part I of Supplement 6 contains 11 additional listings in the other American republics and 48 deletions; part II contains 19 additional listings outside of the American republics.

Letters of Credence

The newly appointed Ambassador of Colombia, Dr. Carlos Sanz de Santamaria, presented his letters of credence to the President on September 12. For texts of his credentials and the President's reply see Department of State press release 668.

THE DEPARTMENT

Appointment of Officers

R. HORTON HENRY as Special Assistant to the Director of the Office of the Foreign Service, to succeed James E. McKenna, effective September 14, 1945.

GEORGE P. BAKER AS DIRECTOR OF OFFICE OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS POLICY

[Released to the press September 14]

Col. George P. Baker has been appointed Director, Office of Transport and Communications Policy, succeeding Charles P. Taft. Colonel Baker, since the fall of 1943, has been assigned to the War Department General Staff. Prior to that time he served as Chief of the Requirements Division in the Office of the Quartermaster General. He was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel, U.S. Army, November 23, 1942.

Prior to his recent military service and War Department experience, Colonel Baker served as a member of the Civil Aeronautics Board. He was appointed to the position in August 1940 and served as Vice Chairman from January 1942 until his resignation in September 1942.

Since 1939 Colonel Baker has been Associate Professor of Transportation at Harvard University, from which position he is on leave of absence.

FERDINAND KUHN, JR., AS DIRECTOR OF INTERIM INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION SERVICE

[Released to the press September 14]

On September 14 the Acting Secretary of State announced the appointment of Ferdinand Kuhn, Jr., as Director of the Interim International In-

formation Service. This temporary unit will conduct the overseas information program of the United States until December 31 of this year.¹ It is now liquidating the war-time information activities of the Government in Latin America, Europe, and Asia. The process of reduction and liquidation will be carried on at an accelerating rate in coming weeks.

Mr. Kuhn is a newspaper writer who served for twelve years in London where he headed the New York Times bureau. Subsequently he served in this country for a year as member of the New York Times editorial board, for two years as assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, and for the past two and a half years as Deputy Director of the Office of War Information. He expects to leave Government service as soon as the work of the Interim International Information Service is concluded. Appointed to assist him, as Deputy Directors of this unit, are Francis A. Jamieson, formerly of the Associated Press, who is continuing as Acting Director of the Office of Inter-American Affairs, and Charles M. Hulten, former associate professor of journalism at the University of Oregon and Stanford University, who has been Assistant Director for Management of the Office of War Information.² Mr. Jamieson also expects to leave the service by the end of the work of the Interim unit.

No appointment has yet been made to the post of Director of the Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs, the permanent unit of the State Department which will be responsible for the conduct of American information and cultural relations in foreign countries after December 31. Mr. Kuhn will serve temporarily as Acting Director of this Office, succeeding John S. Dickey.

Edward W. Barrett, Director of the former Overseas Branch of the Office of War Information, and Thurman L. Barnard, Executive Director of that organization, have agreed to remain as consultants with the Department of State until the effective dates of their resignations. These resignations were tendered to and accepted by the former Office of War Information effective October 1 and 15, respectively.

¹ These designations are effective as of Sept. 13, 1945.

² Departmental Order 1337, dated and effective Sept. 10, 1945.

³ BULLETIN of Sept. 2, 1945, p. 307.

Establishment of the Interim International Information Service²

Purpose. This order is issued to establish the Interim International Information Service (routing symbol IIS) as an organization entity in the Department of State for the period August 31 through December 31, 1945, pursuant to the provisions of Executive Order 9608 of August 31, 1945 (10 F. R. 11223).¹

1 Establishment and functions of the Service. There is hereby established the Interim International Information Service, which shall be responsible for all international-information functions formerly carried on by the Office of War Information and the Office of Inter-American Affairs until other disposition is made of these functions.

2 Head of the Service. The head of the Interim International Information Service shall be designated by the Secretary of State and shall be responsible to the Assistant Secretary of State in charge of public and cultural relations, for the administration of the Service.

3 Administrative organization and services. The Interim International Information Service shall maintain and be responsible for its own administrative organization and services.

4 Personnel, records, property, and funds. All personnel, records, property, and appropriation balances transferred from the Office of War Information and the Office of Inter-American Affairs to the Department of State by determination of the Bureau of the Budget pursuant to Executive Order 9608, shall be placed initially under the Interim International Information Service.

5 Amendment of previous orders. Any departmental orders the provisions of which are in conflict herewith, are accordingly amended.

DEAN ACHESON
Acting Secretary

SEPTEMBER 10, 1945.

THE CONGRESS

The Organization of Congress. Index to Hearings Before the Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress, Congress of the United States, Seventy-ninth Congress, first session, pursuant to H. Con. Res. 18, a concurrent resolution establishing a joint committee on the organization of the Congress. March 13-June 29, 1945. II, 3 pp.

Twentieth Report to Congress on Lend-Lease Operations. Message From the President of the United States transmitting the twentieth report of operations under the Lend-Lease Act for the period ending June 30, 1945. H.Doc. 279, 79th Cong. 63 pp.

Punishment of War Criminals: Hearings Before the Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, Seventy-ninth Congress, first session, on H.J.Res. 93, a joint resolution requesting the President to appoint a commission to cooperate with the United Nations War Crimes Commission, or any other agency or agencies of the United Nations in the preparation of definite plans for the pun-

ishment of war criminals of the Axis countries. March 22 and 26, 1945. iii, 126 pp.

To Provide for Financial Control of Government Corporations: Hearings Before the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, House of Representatives, Seventy-ninth Congress, first session, on H. R. 2177, a bill to provide for financial control of Government corporations. May 23, 24, 29, 30, 31, and June 1, 5, and 6, 1945. iv, 502 pp.

THE FOREIGN SERVICE

Consular Offices

The American Vice Consulate at Acapulco, Mexico, was closed to the public on September 8, 1945.

Confirmations

The Senate confirmed on September 14, 1945 the nomination of Brigadier General Frank T. Hines, United States Army, to be American Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Panama.

Publications of the DEPARTMENT OF STATE

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., who is authorized to distribute all Government publications. To avoid delay, address requests direct to the Superintendent of Documents, except in the case of free publications, which may be obtained from the Department of State.

A cumulative list of the publications of the Department of State, from October 1, 1929 to July 1, 1945 (publication 2373) may be had from the Department of State.

**Proposed Educational and Cultural Organization of the United Nations.* Publication 2382. 29 pp. 10¢.

Explanatory statements and comments concerning the purposes and functions of the proposed Organization, a résumé of related developments in the field of international educational and cultural cooperation, and a copy of the draft constitution of the Organization.

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

**Inter-American Relations After World War II.*

By George H. Butler, Chief, Division of River Plate Affairs, Office of American Republic Affairs, Department of State. Inter-American Series 26. Publication 2379. 29 pp. 10¢.

Mr. Butler projects the observations of his years of Foreign Service experience in the American republics against the developments of the Mexico City conference and the United Nations Conference.

**Agricultural Planning for Peace and Future Prosperity.* Conference Series 77. Publication 2376. 8 pp. 5¢.

The agenda for the Third Inter-American Conference on Agriculture, Caracas, Venezuela, including a discussion of agricultural credit, post-war crop adjustments, and other problems of reconversion of hemispheric agriculture from a wartime to a peacetime basis.

TREATIES AND EXECUTIVE AGREEMENTS

**Concerning Acceptance of Aviation Agreements as Executive Agreements.* Publication 2371. 18 pp. 10¢.

The views of the Department of State on the acceptance of the agreements concluded at the Chicago aviation conference as Executive agreements presented in letter of Acting Secretary Grew to Senator Bilbo and in an article by Stephen Latchford, Adviser on Air Law, Aviation Division, Department of State.

Agriculture in the Americas

The following article of interest to readers of the BULLETIN appeared in the September issue of *Agriculture in the Americas*, a publication of the Department of Agriculture, copies of which may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, for 10 cents each:

"Menthol Comes to the Hemisphere" by Henry W. Spielman, junior agricultural economist, American Consulate General, São Paulo, Brazil.